Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1865. NUMBER 229.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

THE CAPTURE OF CHARLESTON.

The City Occupied by Union Forces.

TWO HUNDRED PIECES OF ARTILERY AND A LARGE AMOUNT OF AMMUNITION SECURED.

Cotton, Stores, Rams and Vessels Burned by the Rebels.

TWO-THIRDS OF THE CITY DESTROYED BY FIRE.

A National Salute Ordered to be Fired To-day.

REBEL RAID ON CUMBERLAND—TWO UNION GENERALS CAPTURED.

Death of Anderson, The Chicago Conspirator.

IMPORTANT REPORT OF THE REBEL GENERAL JOHNSTON.

Great Consternation of the Blockade Runners at Nassau.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

GOLD 901 1-2.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 21—5 P. M.

It is ordered that a national salute be fired to-morrow noon, Feb. 22, at West Point, and at every fort, arsenal and army headquarters of the United States, in honor of the restoration of the flag of the Union upon Fort Sumter.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—A dispatch from Secretary Stanton to Major-General Dix announces the reception of the official report of Major-General Gillmore of the capture of Charleston. Gen. Gillmore's report is as follows:

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 18, 6 P.M.
NEW YORK, Feb. 21, 1865.

Major General Halleck, Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The city of Charleston and all its defenses came into our possession this morning with about 360 pieces of good artillery and a supply of fine ammunition. The enemy commenced evacuating all the works last night and Maj. Macbeth surrendered the city to the troops of Gen. Schimmelpfennig at nine o'clock this morning, at which time it was occupied by our forces.

Our advance on the Edisto from Bull's Bay fastened the retreat. The cotton warehouses, arsenals, quartermaster's stores, railroad bridges and two ironclads were burned by the enemy. Some cotton and the ship yard were also destroyed in the North, and by the rebels in the South, and in the city which rather has more than one time been the cause of greater destruction, whether wanton or not, than the fortunes of war.

Very Respectfully,
Q. A. GILLMORE,
Commanding General.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The steamer Fulton has arrived from Charleston harbor. The New York Herald's correspondent, who arrived by the Fulton, gives the following account of the evacuation of the city of Charleston by the rebels, and its occupation by the Union forces:

"CHARLESTON HARBOR, Feb. 19.—Early last evening Brigadier General Schimmelpfennig, commanding the Northern District of the Department of the South, discovered some indications which led him to believe the rebels were about to evacuate Charleston and its defenses, and he accordingly ordered his pickets and picket boats to keep a bright lookout and be particularly active on the part of the enemy. About half-past three o'clock this morning a terrific explosion took place in Charleston, which was followed by fire in the harbor and off the bar, and almost simultaneous with the explosion flames broke out, and could be distinctly seen in different parts of the city. It appears the first explosion took place at the Wilmington depot, the fire from which rapidly communicated with the cotton and other inflammable material in the vicinity, and it was whilst the unfortunate inhabitants were endeavoring to extinguish the conflagration of the dwelling houses in the vicinity, and it was whilst the unfortunate inhabitants were endeavoring to extinguish the conflagration of the dwelling houses in the vicinity, and it was whilst the unfortunate inhabitants were endeavoring to extinguish the same fire, that a second explosion took place, which resulted very disastrously, causing a terrible loss of life amongst the women and children who are represented as having been horribly mutilated.

"At about six o'clock this morning General Schimmelpfennig, at the head of his forces, occupied the city and its defenses. The formidable earthworks on James Island were found deserted, and were also occupied.

"At eight o'clock this morning a detachment was sent to take possession of Fort Sumter, and at ten o'clock the Confederate flag was hauled down, nearly four years ago. At nine o'clock the flag was raised amid deafening cheers.

"As far as the forces could be thrown into the city, they were set to work to put out the conflagration, which at the time of leaving was raging fiercely in different part of the city. Old men, women and children were rushing frantically about the streets in search of friends or the loss of their homes and the killing and mutilating of their friends.

"It is impossible to estimate the amount of cotton destroyed by the rebels. Several thousand bales were collected in different parts of the city and set on fire, planned the explosions with the principal depots and vessels chosen. There is no doubt but the rebels intended to burn the city to the ground, or destroy the greater portion of it, regardless of thousands of women, children and old men, of which class the inhabitants of Charleston below all, consisted, as Charleston was the asylum of Gen. Gillmore's staff that in all probability, two-thirds of the city would be destroyed before the fire could be extinguished, although the entire population of the city, without exception, were engaged in endeavoring to stay the progress of the flames.

"The last or rear guard of rebels left Charleston at 4 o'clock this morning, and there are various rumors and conjectures as to their destination, but the general opinion is that they intend concentrating in the vicinity of Florence, Lower South Carolina. They have allowed communication from Charleston, unless it has been recently destroyed by an expedition sent up the Pee Dee.

"Several hundred rebels, who secreted themselves in different parts of the city when the main column was retreating, have given themselves up to-day, and tell a sad story of hunger, sick for the want, half-starved, &c. They express a desire to be allowed to take the oath of allegiance to our Government, and 'reunite in the city.'"

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Charleston was evacuated by the enemy in the night of the 17th, leaving the several forts mounting heavy guns, besides 300 guns, which they spiked. The evacuation was first discovered at Fort Moultrie. In the morning at 10 o'clock part of the troops stationed at James Island crossed the bridge and took possession of the city without opposition. The upper part of the city is on fire.

Previous to the enemy evacuating Charleston, they fired the upper part of the city, by which 90,000 bales of cotton were burned, and it is supposed that before the fire could be extinguished, two-thirds of the city would be destroyed.

A fearful explosion occurred in the Wilmington depot in Charleston—cause unknown—by which several hundred citizens lost their lives. The building was used for commissary stores, and situated in the vicinity of the city.

Admiral Dahlgren was the first to run up to the city, where he arrived at about two o'clock. Admiral Gillmore followed soon after, and had an interview with General Schimmelpfennig, by being the first general officers to enter the city, and for the present in command.

The blockade-runner Cypress had just arrived from Nassau and Cuba, but hardly had her cargo been discharged before she was ordered to run in on the 18th.

The first flag over Fort Sumter was raised by Capt. Hiram M. Bragg, A. D. C., on Gen. Gillmore's staff.

The Rebels in the lower part of the city were completely quieted by our shot and shell.

An illumination of private houses in the evening.

The Mayor in his proclamation refers to the abolishment of slavery, the capture of Charleston, &c., as sands of general rejoicing.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Treasury Vacancy—Gen. Spalding Promoted Passes in Trouble Military Matters.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 21.

The Chicago Committee on the subject of the excessive enrollment of that city, Col. Hough, S. S. Hayes and J. Medill, arrived this evening. Hon. John Wentworth, who was also appointed, has not yet arrived. The committee are now in consultation with Senator Trumbull and Hon. I. N. Arnold.

At a late hour this evening the belief prevails in Cabinet circles that the nomination of Judge McCulloch for Secretary of the Treasury is pretty well settled, and that it is likely to be made to-morrow.

It is pretty generally believed that the nomination of a Secretary of the Treasury will be sent in to-morrow, but at the same time it is thought this morning the President had not settled the matter for he again asked Morgan to take it, and told him if he would there was still ample time. Morgan's reply was a direct refusal. It is the general belief now, that McCulloch will be appointed, though Boutwell's friends have not given up all hope. In the event of McCulloch's appointment Usher will go out of the Cabinet.

Strong Iowa influences are pressing Senator James Harlan, late chairman of the Congressional Campaign Committee, for this expected vacancy. Other influences are at work for Senator Grimes, of Iowa, for the Navy Department, though it is doubted whether he would accept the place.

The devastating fires which the Home today defeated the reconstruction bill, contrasts strangely with the vote by which last winter it was carried almost identically the same bill. Some changes were secured by the effort to embrace a recognition of Louisiana in the bill, but more were due to the President's last veto. Everything passed by Davis' speech as usual, attracted the closest attention of his antagonists as well as of his supporters.

Brig. Gen. Wager Swaine, cousin of Justice Swaine of the Supreme Court, was wounded by a shell at the storming of the bridge over the Saltkatchatie, during Sherman's late march, compelling amputation of the leg above the knee. He was taken over rough roads a distance of 65 miles to Port Royal, where he is now doing well.

A letter from Nassau, received here to-day, says that upon the receipt of the news of the capture of Fort Fisher by our forces, business came to a stand-still. Had the blockade-runners been at sea on Monday morning with the intelligence they have obtained at the loss of their homes and the killing and mutilating of their friends.

"It is impossible to estimate the amount of cotton destroyed by the rebels. Several thousand bales were collected in different parts of the city and set on fire, planned the explosions with the principal depots and vessels chosen. There is no doubt but the rebels intended to burn the city to the ground, or destroy the greater portion of it, regardless of thousands of women, children and old men, of which class the inhabitants of Charleston below all, consisted, as Charleston was the asylum of Gen. Gillmore's staff that in all probability, two-thirds of the city would be destroyed before the fire could be extinguished, although the entire population of the city, without exception, were engaged in endeavoring to stay the progress of the flames.

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[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1865

Chicago Tribune.
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1865.

THE WAR.—Sherman's army, on this twenty-second day of February, Mr. Lincoln may represent the complete subjugation of McClellan's army, of a peculiarly color than all the armies of the United States should have been. The other was pure, unalloyed evenal, weak, lethargic, and in obedience to it Grant captured Roanoke, while McClellan was still in Virginia. Already the fatal system of Copperheadism had whispered in his ear the old-native word "Compromise," and held up to him a fascinating vision of the glory he might acquire by perverting the Federal forces from crushing the rebellion, and thus ultimately aiding into power at the Southern of both. Now had a weak mind could have been turned by such a dream as this, but it opened McClellan's eyes, and rendered the unfit for his position. Discussion moved forward—always with unvarying success, except the Army of the Potomac, which has not only yet wholly recovered from the evil effects of McClellanism. With unqualified confidence in the steady valor we have always had in the troops from Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, the Mississippi Valley, and much of Louisiana, we have complained every post over the result of the campaign in the enemy that every hour brings assurance, every day develops, and every week adds to the strength of Sherman's hosts. The last week, however, has not been unfavorable. Two years ago to our present condition we could not reasonably have hoped for a speedier or more rapid progress in subduing the rebellion than has crowned our efforts. The labor was appalling, and has in the end rewarded with a herculean task, and one seemingly with a herculean task, and one seemingly with a herculean task, and one seemingly

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

89 Lake-St., Chicago, Illinois.

ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, GLASSWARE, BURNERS, LAMPS, KEROSENE, SOAPMAKERS' STOCK, MANUFACTURERS' GOODS, &c.

Which we offer at greatly reduced prices to Western Merchants and Manufacturers.

J. H. REED & CO., 89 Lake-St., Chicago, Ill.

Commission Merchants.

GREGG & HUGHES,

Commission Merchants and Produce Brokers,

No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill.

REFER TO { Chicago Tribune. Gen. W. B. Franklin, Late of Peoria. Gen. Chas. Ellet, Jr., Chicago.

HEMAN D. WALBRIDGE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 12 BRIDGE STREET,

Corner Whitehall street,

NEW YORK.

R. D. WALBRIDGE, } Late of Chicago.
EDAR WALBRIDGE, }

Consignments solicited and advances made by

L. A. OTTSON,

No. 5 Lincoln Building, Southwest Corner Clark and South Water streets,

CHICAGO.

Copartnerships.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of S. R. MARSH & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by the undersigned, at 48 Lake-st.

S. R. MARSH,
JOHN CORDAGE.

Chicago, Feb. 20, 1865.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of S. R. HAPGOOD & CO., heretofore doing business under the name of S. R. HAPGOOD & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who are authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to call and settle with the undersigned. The business will be transferred to the firm of J. S. Wallace & Co., at which place all persons having claims against the late firm will present them for payment.

S. R. HAPGOOD,
J. S. WALLACE.

Chicago, Feb. 15th, 1865.

J. S. WALLACE & CO.,

STORAGE, FORWARDING and COMMISSION.

No. 48 S. CANAL-ST., between Madison and Monroe sts., Chicago, Feb. 15th, 1865. Having purchased the entire interest of S. R. HAPGOOD & CO. in the above business, we shall continue the same at the old stand, and solicit the continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the late firm. Liberal advances will be made on consignments of Produce, Merchandise, &c., to our address, or receipts of 25 cents per 100 lbs. Office hours 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. Sundays excepted. Address P. O. Box 72.

J. S. WALLACE & CO.
feb15 1865 1y

Dye! Hair Dye!!

MR. McNEILL'S HAIR DYE is the most wonderful HAIR DYE in the world. It is perfect. It never disappoints. It never fails. It never stains the skin, but leaves it white and beautiful. It imparts a rich, glossy brown or black to the hair, leaving the Hair soft and pliable, and not harsh and dry like other Dyes. It contains no lead or other poisonous ingredients, but is perfectly harmless. It is the best Dye in the world. It is the only Dye that is reliable. It is the only Dye that is instantaneous. It is the only Dye that is perfect. It is the only Dye that is sold. It is the only Dye that is used. It is the only Dye that is known. It is the only Dye that is heard of. It is the only Dye that is seen. It is the only Dye that is felt. It is the only Dye that is tasted. It is the only Dye that is smelled. It is the only Dye that is touched. It is the only Dye that is looked at. It is the only Dye that is thought of. It is the only Dye that is dreamed of. It is the only Dye that is imagined. It is the only Dye that is conceived. It is the only Dye that is born. It is the only Dye that is dead. It is the only Dye that is buried. It is the only Dye that is forgotten. It is the only Dye that is remembered. It is the only Dye that is immortal. It is the only Dye that is God. It is the only Dye that is Heaven. It is the only Dye that is Hell. It is the only Dye that is Purgatory. It is the only Dye that is Limbo. It is the only Dye that is Nothing. It is the only Dye that is Everything. It is the only Dye that is All. It is the only Dye that is None. It is the only Dye that is One. It is the only Dye that is Two. It is the only Dye that is Three. It is the only Dye that is Four. It is the only Dye that is Five. It is the only Dye that is Six. It is the only Dye that is Seven. It is the only Dye that is Eight. It is the only Dye that is Nine. It is the only Dye that is Ten. It is the only Dye that is Eleven. It is the only Dye that is Twelve. 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For fifteen years has been a Prominent Business Man of this State.

The nature of the business to be similar to that of the old firm.

Due notice of the new firm will be given, when we shall be prepared to receive the friends of the late firm and to receive a continuance of their favors.

McNEILL & CO.
feb15-1m

For the Gold Mines.

HO! FOR THE GOLD MINES OF IDAHO.

MONTANA AND IDAHO

Transportation Line!

The new, fast and light draught steamer DIRIGO, (Lieut. Commander, Henry A. Bowman, U. S. N., will leave for the above and intermediate points on Saturday, February 18th, at 4 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

J. H. REED & CO.,
89 Lake-st., Chicago.

A Correspondent,

Who has been troubled with Catarrh for many years, and has tried almost everything without effect, after suffering a short period from the use of Dr. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY, was induced to procure a bottle, more to please a friend than with any faith that it would do him any good. He was surprised to find himself entirely relieved after using the contents of one bottle. Information of this kind is worth knowing. Sold by druggists.

Dr. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY is prepared by the Proprietor of DR. SAGE'S CELEBRATED CATARRH SNUFF. Principal Depot, 162 Main-st., Buffalo, N. Y.

Itch! Itch! Itch!

CROMWELL'S SCRATCH! CROMWELL'S SCRATCH! CROMWELL'S SCRATCH! will cure the ITCH in 48 hours. Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot, 48 Dey-st., New York

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1860.

THE CITY.

—The Post Office will be open to-day from 10 to 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and from 7 to 8 o'clock in the evening. All business and evening letters will close at 8 o'clock, sharp.

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FAIR—RAILWAY CHANGES.—The Illinois Baptist churches of the city will hold a meeting at the First Baptist Church this afternoon, to take into consideration the fair to be held in this city.

WEDDED.—Mrs. Emma F. Jay Bullene, speaking and singing medium, will lecture in Hall next Sunday at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Her subject in the morning will be the same as she will further notice. All who have not yet heard her should attend.

A REPRESENTATIVE RESIGNS.—Joseph Gale, of the Illinois Central Land Registry Office, yesterday tendered his resignation as a new corps, as a representative recruit. He was formerly a member of the 88th Illinois.

AN ENCOURAGEMENT.—The United States Bank of the Territory of Colorado ordered in yesterday, with seven prisoners, en route to Leavenworth. They were lodged in the county jail, where they remained over night.

ARREST.—Mayor Sherman and Police Commissioner Brown were yesterday subpœnaed to attend the Military Commission now sitting in the case of Brevet Brigadier General Phelps. It is reported that they are wanted as witnesses for the defense.

THE LOVE RIOT CASE.—Charles Lutz and Wm. Schmidt were yesterday arraigned before Justice McDonnell, at the Police Court, on the charge of an assault upon Adolph Bobber on Sunday evening last. The accused paid the full bill for the fun by the payment of $20, Justice Gilbert's fine for disorderly conduct.

RING THE BELL.—"A song and chorus by Henry Work, is announced in another column. It is brilliant and telling, and is just the thing to start the ball in the fall election. Let the ring-tongue, rip-ripe spoons, dropping in General Sherman's basket, and the rest of the boys sing it, and they are sharp, they'll get them from the ring in the press of Lee & Cody.

DESERVED PROMOTION.—Major C. J. Stolbrand, of this city, Chief of Artillery of the 15th Army Corps of Gen. Sherman, has been appointed Brigadier General on account of faithful services rendered during the term of the Rebellion just ended; and has gone to Washington to qualify himself a noted meritorious officer. We are glad to record the fact that his services are recognized by the Government.

ANOTHER WITH DEADLY WEAPON.—A ludicrous case was yesterday on trial at the Police Court. Under the influence of liquor, two old friends named Wm. Brown and John M. Scott, both mixed with a pocket knife in a little family difficulty. The result was that Brown ordered dinner for two, and entertained his left hand friend to a square meal. He did not "smile and partake of his nourishment." The charge was changed to drunk and disorderly, and Brown was fined $6 and costs.

DEPARTURE FOR ST. PAUL.—In our telegraphic columns, several days since, appeared a notice of the drowning of Mr. S. L. Temple, agent for Root & Cady, at St. Paul. We learn that Mr. Wm. A. Root, brother-in-law of the deceased, and partner, who has been with Root & Cady for several years, left for St. Paul last night. Mr. Wm. H. Root, eldest son of the deceased, will leave in time for St. Paul, to take charge of that establishment, and will remain there for the present.

THE STATE FAIR COMING.—Many of the members of the Illinois Central Fair Association were held at the Tremont House last evening, to consider the propriety of securing the State Fair at Chicago the present season. The committee solicited reported that they had made progress. It was found that between $15,000 and $20,000 were already subscribed, and pledges given to materially increase that sum. The committee solicited authority to call a meeting of the Association conditioned that the meeting shall not be held unless the amount of $50,000 have already been subscribed. The Executive Committee will further report the matter to the next meeting of the Association, to be held in Chicago.

LIBERAL KANAWHA AND RED RIVER OIL COMPANY.—This is the name of an oil company lately represented in our columns to-day, which seems to have special claims upon those interested in petroleum stocks. The property of the company is described as very valuable, and the value of property in this section increases more or less every day. The company offer to subscribers eight shares of stock for $100, the par value of which is $25 each. It is an opportunity for investment of which those fond of dabbling in oil stocks will doubtless avail themselves. The advertisement of the company will be commended to their notice. E. S. Smith, No. 16 Adams street, is the agent.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN E. P. PUTNAM.—Captain E. P. Putnam, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. V., died in New Orleans, Jan. 28. He was the eldest son of Lorraine J. Dickinson, a daughter of Mrs. P. Dickinson, of this city. At the commencement of the war he entered the service as a private volunteer, at Annapolis, Md. Two months after he was appointed Second Lieutenant of Company C, Second Maryland Regiment, Army of the Shenandoah Valley, where he remained until he was promoted to the rank of Captain and Assistant Quartermaster and ordered to Brazos, Texas. There he held the position of master of marine transportation, which position he continued to hold to the time of his death. His remains will be returned to New Orleans, and are accompanied by Colonel Quartermaster Bell, of Gen. Banks' staff, who was a personal friend of the deceased. He was but 24 years of age at the time of his death.

THE ORPHAN'S FAIR.—The Orphan's Fair, at Bryan Hall, for the benefit of the orphans and destitute children attached to the Bridgeport Catholic Institution, still continues to attract a large number of visitors. In every sense, that series of Fairs held at Bryan, Metropolitan and Dearborn Halls, have been successful. The Fair now in progress is one of the prominent features of the season, and the interest at first in the approach, still continues to the present time.

To-night will be the last occasion offered for the purchase of articles, and all will avail themselves of it to be hoped that all will avail themselves of the occasion to visit one of the three halls and contribute their mite to the good cause. It should be to the evening because of the satisfactory, cheap, and withal pleasant manner in which the entertainment is conducted during the day. The festivities in each hall will conclude with a dance.

BOGUS JUMPERS.—One of the most notorious and dangerous of the tribe of bounty jumpers who lodged this section was arrested in this city yesterday by two United States detectives from Iowa. The name of the rascal is Joseph Bobo, or Bobbo, as he is usually called. Under the latter cognomen he enlisted eight times, and jumped as many bounties. On that time he deserted seven times, he was apprehended, tried by court-martial and sentenced to be shot. Under the latter sentence he was confined in Rock Island for his crimes, he succeeded in effecting his escape, and, until yesterday, managed to elude capture. Whether he has been more successful in the future than in the past remains to be seen. The present arrest was brought about through the shrewdness of the detectives from Iowa, who, through certain susceptible persons, called him out into the woods of Southern Illinois, and, at the same time, the mode of identification being settled by writing orgies, &c.

The slightest degree of impression are readily caught to slatmeal machines. The rapping medium often cannot tip a table, nor can the clairvoyant do so under the influence of the spirits. Some manifestations—such as those produced by the Davenport brothers—are in my opinion produced by impostors, very few of the more intelligent of the spiritualists having any faith in them. Those, therefore, who judge of spiritualism by its manifestations now on the Board, to clear out the backlogs.

Commissioner Cowdery and the Mayor were appointed a committee on that subject, with power to act.

The Board then proceeded to fill up the chair of Police Officer Talbot, Kelly, the No. 6 of the Metropolitan Police Board, in full, on the 7th inst., and in the 18th Illinois regiment, now stationed at Memphis. He also the taking of bail, bill the time of service, and to the Board of Police.

Commissioner Cowdery reported that Kelly had taken the oath of office, and that the bond had been executed and approved, and that Kelly had been duly sworn in.

Commissioner Wentworth called attention to a matter of the greatest importance in the police department, viz: the gambling. Some very interesting facts were developed.

The Superintendent explained that he had always endeavored to put the best men in the best places.

A. L. Prindle and William Tell, of the second ward, were appointed to fill the offices mentioned above, and ordered to be channeled.

George Bennett, P. J. Smith, William R. Potts, and Leslie Capron, of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th (special), were ordered dismissed.

Officers Wentworth and Cowdery then moved that no man except the Superintendent had power to contract with bills. The motion prevailed.

Commissioner Wentworth said that no man except the Superintendent had power to contract with bills. The motion prevailed.

A petition was received from the Secretary of the Board (B. Scott), asking for an increase of pay, on the ground of heavy labor, and for the reason also that he was compelled to hire a clerk.

Commissioner Wentworth asked if the Secretary would be willing to agree not to ask for a further increase during the time of his connection with the police force. The Secretary said in such case he would be willing to move that his salary be increased to $1,200 per year from the present time. The question was put on this basis, and carried.

After a little more discussion of the gambling question, the Board adjourned.

RECRUITING.

Seventy-one recruits were secured in this city yesterday, as prizes to the recruits ranging from $400 to $600. Of these, 39 were credited to the county of Cook county, who take this method to "get out of the draft." The whole number who have received the county bounty is 1,200. The patriotism of the President for 300,000 men, was, up to the close of business yesterday, 1,271.

Those who joined the army yesterday were thus credited:

First Ward	4	Fifteenth	2
Fourth	11	Sixteenth	1
Fifth	4	Seventeenth	3
Seventh	4	Miles	1
Eighth	3	Rich	1
Eleventh	2	Balance	71
Twelfth	3		
Fourteenth	2	Total	71

Hyde Park, Evanston, Hanover, Wheeling, Elk Grove, Lemont, Palatine, Lyons, Lake, Calumet, Orland, Bremen, Bloom, Lake View, New Trier, and Thornton having filled their quota drafted from the following table of credits:

Dist.	Ward or Town.	Quota.	Ext.	Defic.
1	Palatine	17	13	4
2	Northfield	21	16	5
3	Niles	21	21	0
4	Wheeling	21	21	0
5	Maine	21	21	0
6	Northfield	21	21	0
7	Jefferson	21	21	0
8	Norwood	19	15	4
9	Worth	19	15	4
10	Lyons	19	19	0
11	Third Ward	619	296	60
12	Second Ward	929	272	657
13	Third Ward	929	272	657
14	Fourth Ward	172	60	97
15	Fifth Ward	268	60	208
16	Sixth Ward	268	60	208
17	Seventh Ward	370	60	310
18	Eighth Ward	370	60	310
19	Ninth Ward	370	60	310
20	Tenth Ward	370	60	310
21	Eleventh Ward	370	60	310
22	Twelfth Ward	908	72	836
23	Thirteenth Ward	908	72	836
24	Fourteenth Ward	161	127	34
25	Fifteenth Ward	259	135	124
26	Sixteenth Ward	259	135	124
	Total deficit			5,300
	Received since January 1st			1,271
	Deficit			4,029

The Fourteenth Ward lacks but eleven recruits of filling its entire quota by and the same period will be the first City Sub-district "out of the hall."

Hospital for Women and Children.

We would interest the public in a great, good and necessary work: to greater, better or more extensive degree than it now does. Why we are so lost.

It is a work we have seen the need of since the commencement of our labor in Chicago. It is that of instituting a women's hospital, large enough to receive, say, from 50 to 100 patients, in connection with it, where patients may come and be prescribed for, and receive medicines free of charge.

The city Physician and others of our acquaintance have many times applied to us for places in their sick; also of a large general hospital, and public institution.

In New York there are three women's hospitals, one large general hospitals and six dispensaries, besides the Infirmary for Women and Children. In Boston and Philadelphia, we believe, each of these States are well provided with their hospitals and dispensaries.

Chicago now numbers no large general hospital. There is one very small one, under the care of our city Physician, and a few others, but not to be compared with the number of inhabitants. We have a large city hospital. It has its saying—the Poor House, the Insane Asylum, the Women's Refuge, the Soldiers' Home, the Soldiers' Rest, the Marine Hospital,—all good and desirable institutions in their way, but not the one we have in mind. Where shall our sick women go who have no home, no friends, no money, no employment, and no one to care for them? Where shall our poor women and our young girls? Where can any women go, with just common self-respect, when sick, many of them, to be cared for and nursed? Where can they go, when they have no husbands, no children, no friends, no money, and no employment, and when they are sick? Where can they go, when they are sick? Where can they go, when they are sick? Where can they go,